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SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, DC 20037

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, QUANG N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

DATE MAILED: 07/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action

Application No.

09/602,412

Applicant(s)

ZIMOWSKI, MELVIN RICHARD

Examiner

Quang N Nguyen

Art Unit

2141

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 11 July 2005 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]

- a) ☐ The period for reply expires _____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action; or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. ☐ A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
- (a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
 - (b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
 - (c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
 - (d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: _____

3. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
4. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. ☒ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☒ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See attachment.
6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. ☒ For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) ☐ will not be entered or b) ☒ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: None.Claim(s) objected to: None.Claim(s) rejected: 1-39.Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: None.

8. ☐ The drawing correction filed on _____ is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
9. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.
10. ☒ Other: See Continuation Sheet


RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Continuation of 10. Other: Note the attached copy of the Microsoft Computer Dictionary reference..

Detailed Action

1. This Office Action is in response to the Request for Reconsideration filed on 07/11/2005. Claims 1-39 remain for examination.

Response to Arguments

2. In the remarks, Applicant argued in substance that

(A) Prior Art does not teach or suggest, “determining that a web page is to be cached, wherein the web page references other objects” as claimed in the invention.

As to point (A), before addressing the argument, Examiner submits that the language in the quotation “a web page” could be given a broadest and reasonable interpretation as a document on the World Wide Web consisting of an HTML file (or XML file, wherein XML is a condensed form of SGML and has been designed for ease of implementation and interoperability with both SGML and HTML), with associated files for graphics and scripts, in a particular directory on a particular machine (by Microsoft Computer Dictionary – Fifth Edition, pages 564 and 578, attached herein for references). **Daugherty** teaches the architecture for rendering/displaying web pages, wherein depending on the requested URL/Web page (*i.e., determining that a web page is to be cached depending on the requested URL/Web page*), the Internet Server Application Programming Interface (ISAPI) 106 references a data structure in

eXtensible Markup Language XML format that specifies different/various HTML clips for that web page and the XML data structures may be cached (*here, the XML data structure in XML format, read as XML file, specifies/references different/various HTML clips/objects maybe cached*) (Daugherty, C5: L41-48).

(B) Daugherty's XML structure does not reference objects for the web page.

As to point (B), Daugherty teaches the architecture for rendering web pages, wherein depending on the requested URL/Web page, the Internet Server Application Programming Interface (ISAPI) 106 references a data structure in eXtensible Markup Language XML format that specifies different/various HTML clips for that web page (i.e., XML data structure references objects for that web page) and the XML data structures may be cached (*i.e., determining that a web page is to be cached depending on the requested URL/Web page*) (Daugherty, C5: L42-48).

(C) Daugherty fails to teach or suggest ensuring the display of a complete web page.

As to point (D), Daugherty teaches once all the HTML clips have been retrieved from one or more data stores (*either retrieved from the first-level cache 110 or from the second-level cache 112*), the server 102 returns them to the browser 100 for display thereon, the server 102 returns the completed web page (Daugherty, C5: L37-40).

3. Applicant's arguments as well as request for reconsideration filed on 07/11/2005 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quang N. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3886.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's SPE, Rupal Dharia, can be reached at (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Microsoft



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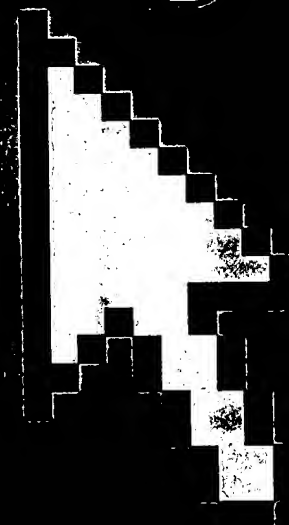
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ENTRIES

Microsoft

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Fifth Edition

- Fully updated with the latest technologies, terms, and acronyms
- Easy to read, expertly illustrated
- Definitive coverage of hardware, software, the Internet, and more!



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Acquisitions Editor: Alex Blanton
Project Editor: Sandra Haynes

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WebPad

WebPad *n.* A class of wireless Internet appliances offering full Internet and personal digital assistant (PDA) functions. A WebPad features a larger LCD screen than other handheld communications devices and resembles a tablet.

Web page *n.* A document on the World Wide Web. A Web page consists of an HTML file, with associated files for graphics and scripts, in a particular directory on a particular machine (and thus identifiable by a URL). Usually a Web page contains links to other Web pages. *See also* URL.

Web page embedding *n.* Embedding a digital streaming media player directly onto a Web page using HTML code. Rather than displaying a hyperlink to the media file, Web page embedding uses browser plug-ins to present the media player as a visual element in the layout of the Web page.

Web phone *n.* *See* Internet telephone.

Web Presence Provider *n.* A Web hosting and Internet service provider who manages the Web server hardware and software required to make a Web site available on the Internet. *Acronym:* WPP.

Web rage *n.* 1. Anger or frustration related to the use or operation of the Internet. 2. An intemperate, rude, or angry posting on the Internet; a flame. 3. The latest fad to gain popularity among Web users.

websafe palette *n.* *See* browser CLUT.

Web server *n.* *See* HTTP server.

Web server control *n.* An ASP.NET server control that belongs to the System.Web.UI.WebControls namespace. Web server controls are richer and more abstract than HTML server controls. A Web server control has an <asp:ControlName> prefix on an ASP.NET page. *See also* ASP.NET server control, HTML server control, namespace.

Web services *n.* A modular collection of Web protocol-based applications that can be mixed and matched to provide business functionality through an Internet connection. Web services can be used over the Internet or an intranet to create products, business processes, and B2B interactions. Web services use standard Internet protocols such as HTTP, XML, and SOAP to provide connectivity and interoperability between companies.

Web Services Description Language *n.* *See* WSDL.

Web site *n.* A group of related HTML documents and associated files, scripts, and databases that is served up by

an HTTP server on the World Wide Web. Documents in a Web site generally cover related topics and are interconnected. Web sites have a home page, which frequently functions as a table of contents. Many large organizations, such as corporations, have one or more HTTP servers dedicated to their Web sites. However, an HTTP server can also be used for Web sites, such as those owned by individuals. A Web browser and an Internet connection are required to access a Web site. *See also* home page, HTML, HTTP, Internet, Web browser.

Web Storage System *n.* The storage system used by Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server and SharePoint Server, which integrates Web server, database, and workgroup functionality. The Web Storage System allows you to store and share many types of data in a distributed system. *Acronym:* WSS.

Web switch *n.* A network device—a switch—that optimizes Web traffic routing by using the information embedded in HTTP requests to route them to the most appropriate servers, no matter where they are located. Web switches are intended to address issues of speed, scalability, and performance for high-traffic Web sites. *See also* switch.

Web terminal *n.* A system containing a central processing unit (CPU), RAM, a high-speed modem or other device for connecting to the Internet, and powerful video graphics. It has no hard disk, intended to be used solely as a client for the World Wide Web rather than as a general-purpose computer. *Also called:* network computer.

Web-to-host *n.* A service that allows remote users to access programs and data on legacy or mainframe computers through a Web browser. Web-to-host packages typically include a combination of services such as emulation, support, legacy access, centralized management, host security, and security options, with some degree of customization possible. *See also* legacy system, mainframe computer.

WebTV *n.* A system that provides consumers with the ability to access the Web as well as send and receive e-mail on a television by means of a set-top box equipped with a modem. Users must have an ISP (Internet service provider) and subscribe to the WebTV Network. Developed by WebTV Networks, WebTV was purchased by Microsoft in 1996.

See Webmaster.

electronic publishing
World Wide Web
See also e-zine

A data representation has a specific meaning and should not be included in a document unless it is relevant to the topic on which the document is based.

Queueing *n.* A process that prioritizes network traffic. When traffic is given priority, it is given a higher priority than low-priority traffic. *See also* fair queueing

Page *n.* *See* home page

Acronym for Who's Who

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participating in

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and other prominent

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Formed *n.* An XML

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Mannered *adj.* *Se*

IP *n.* Acronym for V

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Electronics Engine

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between wireless LAN

Xerox PARC *n.* Short for **Xerox Palo Alto Research Center**. Xerox's research and development facility in Palo Alto, California. Xerox PARC is the birthplace of such innovations as the local area network (LAN), the laser printer, and the graphical user interface (GUI).

XFCN *n.* Short for **external function**. An external code resource that returns a value after it has completed executing. XFCNs are used in HyperCard, a hypermedia program developed for the Macintosh. *See also* HyperCard, XCMD.

XFDL *n.* Short for **Extensible Forms Description Language**, a document description language introduced and submitted to the World Wide Web Committee in 1998 by the Canadian Internet forms company UWI.Com. XFDL is an XML-based language for describing complex forms, such as legal and government documents. It is designed to allow for interactivity yet remain consistent with Internet standards.

XGA *n.* *See* Extended Graphics Array.

x-height *n.* In typography, the height of the lowercase letter x in a particular font. The x-height thus represents the height of the body only of a lowercase letter, excluding ascenders (such as the top of the letter b) and descenders (such as the tail on the letter g). *See also* ascender, descender.

XHTML *n.* Short for **Extensible Hypertext Markup Language**. A markup language incorporating elements of HTML and XML. Web sites designed using XHTML can be more readily displayed on handheld computers and digital phones equipped with microbrowsers. XHTML was released for comments by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) in September 1999. *See also* HTML, microbrowser, XML.

XIP *n.* *See* execute in place.

XLANG *n.* A derivative XML language that describes the logical sequencing of business processes, as well as the implementation of the business process by using various application services.

XLink *n.* An XML language that provides a set of attributes that are used to create links between resources. XLink provides complex extended linking, link behavior, and management capabilities. XLink is able to describe links that connect sets of resources, point to multiple targets, or serve multiple roles within an XML document.

XLL *n.* Acronym for **eXtensible Linking Language**. A term intended to denote the family of XML-based addressing languages, which include XLink, XSL, and XPath.

XMI *n.* 1. Acronym for **XML Metadata Interchange**. An object-based model for exchanging metadata across the Internet. XMI is sponsored by IBM, Microsoft, and others and was submitted as a proposed standard by the Object Management Group (OMG). It is now an ISO standard. XMI allows for storing and sharing programming information and exchanging data among tools, applications, and services across locations through a network or the Internet so that developers can collaborate on applications, even if they are not all using the same development tools. 2. A 64-bit parallel bus supported on certain DEC Alpha Server processors. An XMI bus is capable of transferring data, exclusive of addressing overhead, at 100 MB/s.

XML *n.* Acronym for **eXtensible Markup Language**. A condensed form of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language). XML lets Web developers and designers create customized tags that offer greater flexibility in organizing and presenting information than is possible with older HTML document coding system. XML is defined by a language standard published by the W3C and supported by the industry. *See also* SGML.

XML attribute *n.* Information added to a tag to provide more information about the tag, such as `<tag attribute="value">`. For example, `<quantity="2" units="cups">flour</quantity>`.

XML element *n.* Information delimited by a start tag and an end tag in an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) document. An example would be `<tag>Last name</tag>`; `<tag>` is the opening bracket for a tag, and `</tag>` is the closing bracket.

XML entities *n.* Combinations of characters and symbols that replace other characters when an XML document is parsed, usually those that have other meanings in XML. For example, `<` represents the `<` symbol, which is also the opening bracket for a tag.

XML Metadata Interchange Format *n.* *See* XMI (definition 1).

XML-RPC *n.* Acronym for **eXtensible Markup Language Remote Procedure Call**. A set of XML-based implementations that allows cross-platform and cross-programming language procedure calls over the Internet. XML-RPC

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